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TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1956.

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THE WEATHER: Moderate W.S.W. winds. Fair.

RELAX IN **DAKS**
THE FAMOUS COMFORT
IN ACTION TROUSERS
Whiteaways

**COMMENT OF
THE DAY**

Not So Cock-Sure

THE National People's Congress which concluded in Peking a week ago produced, apart from Mr Chou En-lai's self-assured review of foreign affairs, some interesting and significant speeches dealing with the home front. They threw new light on what is happening in China, and they contained some rather surprising admissions. One example was provided by the Chairman of the National Economic Commission who bluntly declared that last year's attack on "conservative and rightist tendencies" had betrayed the government into all kinds of ill-conceived economic policies. The government had "overlooked actual conditions" in working out plans. Thus there was little co-ordination between production plans and the available supplies of raw materials. This was but one of several confessions which startled the delegates. The Minister for Education had his complaint to make. He was alarmed at the way in which school children were being withdrawn from primary and middle schools and put to work on the land. To him this represented an unforeseen, but not the less regrettable result of the speeding up of the collectivisation of agriculture last year. The effect has been to induce parents to call back their children from school and set them to work on the collective farm.

Clearly this has been a shock to the Communist leaders. It is all the more disturbing to them because their programme of industrialisation requires a very large literate population. All recent propaganda has been about the number of schools which were being established. Now the schools are being made to go short of pupils because of a clash of policies.

Even in the field of culture there came complaints and criticisms, together with the admission by the Minister of Culture that contemporary Communist literature was very dull. Limited scope and monotonous themes were among its main characteristics. Intriguingly the Minister saw the possibility of improvement in a return to past custom, with more study of traditional arts forms.

All along the line there was visible a weakening of the old self-satisfaction. Even "dogmatism" was condemned. The suggestion was made that a kinder view should now be taken of philosophy. With aplomb the chief propaganda official of the Communist Party's Central Committee declared it was "erroneous" to put class labels upon various sciences and to say some were proletarian and some bourgeois.

YET among the several revisions of policy and creed advocated at the National People's Congress none was more surprising than the statement made by Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo, generally accepted as the culture chief of the Peking regime, that, while it was desirable intellectuals should study Marxism-Leninism, this study should no longer be compulsory.

It is inviting to see in these strange departures from cock-sure Communist dogmatism a repudiation of the traditional Soviet line of thought. Yet this would be a dangerous conclusion to reach. Communist China is not likely to become less Communist, and it has to be noted that for each remark at the Congress which showed doubt or uncertainty, there were ten others full of the old dogma. Nevertheless on some matters of domestic policy the Chinese leaders appear for the moment to be a little less confident. They face grave problems on the home front and may not be quite sure what is the answer to all of them.

**VISCOUNT'S PROPELLER BURSTS AT 18,000 FEET....
WOMAN KILLED IN FREAK PLANE
ACCIDENT**

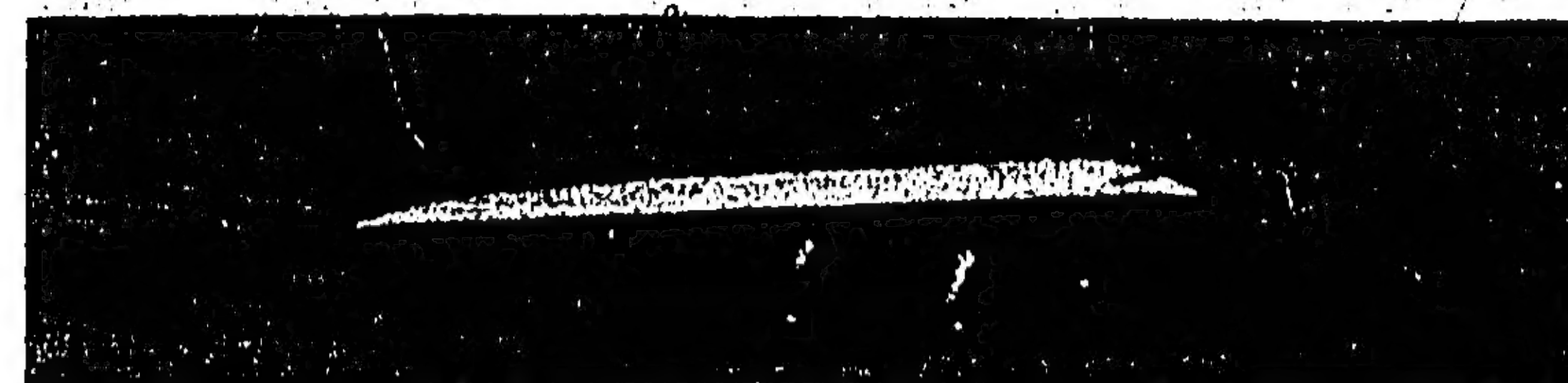
Montreal, July 9. The propeller of a Viscount turboprop airliner "disintegrated" in mid-air and a flying splinter struck another engine, stopping it, and then sliced through the cabin killing one passenger and injuring five others.

The aircraft was flying 18,000 feet over Michigan at the time.

A married couple and their child were among those injured.

The Trans-Canada Airlines plane landed safely at Windsor, Ontario, on two port engines 10 minutes later.

The dead woman was identified as Mrs Robert Lippert, wife of Dr Robert Lippert of Rochester, Minnesota.



Trans-Canada Airlines headquarters said the plane carried 31 passengers.

A spokesman said a propeller of the no. 4 engine — the outside engine on the star-

board side of the plane — "disintegrated".

Part struck the no. 3 engine next to it, causing the engine to catch fire, and then crashed into the fuselage.

The fire was quickly extinguished. The propeller part tore into one side of the cabin and out the other so quickly that at least one passenger said he did not see it.—United Press.

**MANY FEARED TRAPPED
ON QUAKE ISLE**

**DEATH TOLL MAY
BE MORE THAN 50**

Athens, July 9. GREECE rushed emergency aid by sea and air to the islands of the Aegean where an earthquake, volcanic eruption and tidal waves today killed at least 35 people and left scores homeless.

'Dear Bulganin'

**Eden Sends
Reply To
Red Letter**

London, July 9. Sir Anthony Eden today told Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, he thought individual disarmament by nations "helpful" but not sufficient by itself to develop international confidence and security.

Sir Anthony was replying to a letter he received from Marshal Bulganin last month. In this the Soviet leader notified Sir Anthony Eden of Russia's intention to cut its armed forces by 1,200,000 and asked Britain to follow the Soviet example by reducing its strength.

Sir Anthony Eden's reply, which was drafted in consultation with Britain's 14 Atlantic Pact allies, was handed over in Moscow today.

Our Reductions

This is what he said: "Thank you for your message of June 9 on the subject of disarmament. As you have noted, I said in the House of Commons on May 17 that we welcome your Government's announcement that you intend to reduce the size of the Soviet armed forces."

"We, for our part, have already made substantial reductions in our armed forces over the last three years. We had, of course, previously made still greater reductions after the Second World War."

"My own feeling is that unilateral reductions of this kind are helpful. I do not think, however, that they are, of themselves, sufficient if international confidence and security are to develop as we wish."

"To promote such confidence it is essential that disarmament should take place under an international agreement which provides for effective control and inspection for adequate measures for protection against surprise attack."

Persistence

"During the past ten years the Western powers have made persistent efforts to bring about such an agreement. For their part, the British Government will continue to make every effort to achieve through the (Contd. on back page, Oct. 2)

**General's
Mercy Plea
Rejected**

Firing Squad Likely

Saigon, July 9. Rebel General Ba Cut's appeals for reprieve were twice rejected today and death before a firing squad appeared imminent.

Execution usually follows rejection of clemency within 48 hours but this is the custom, not the law.

Today, Premier Ngo Dinh Diem rejected Ba Cut's appeal against a military court's sentence.

A few hours later the court of cassation — South Vietnam's highest appeal court — rejected his appeal of a civil sentence.—United Press.

**Singapore
Kidnappers
Were Jovial**

Singapore, July 9. Kidnap victim Ng Quee Gan, a Chinese millionaire, said newspapermen today his captors were a jovial lot.

The rubber magnate who was abducted from outside his home after returning from a mahjong session late at night, said members of the gang wished him well when they let him go and told him to make more money.

But at other times they knocked him on the head and abused him. When the gangsters asked for ransom they told him: "We have kidnapped many rich people but no one has dared resist us. We know you have big houses and big cars while we poor chaps are starving. How much money can you pay us?"—Reuters.

Airmen Safe

Tokyo, July 9. Three U.S. Air Force pilots who bailed out of their Sabre jets over southern Japan after running into stormy weather have been rescued, the Air Force announced.—United Press.

JEWS KILLED IN CAR AMBUSH

Tel Aviv, July 9.

Two Israelis were killed and one was seriously wounded in a serious new flare-up of attacks on Israeli roads near the Jordan and Egyptian borders, Israeli officials reported tonight.

The new wave of attacks was considered to be the most serious since the assault by Egyptian "suicide" Commandos last March on the roads of the Negev and in the Tel Aviv area.

Two Israelis were killed when a car in which they were riding was ambushed this evening on the El Al-Berzheha Road,

three miles from the Jordan armistice line. An Israeli spokesman said seven men armed with rifles opened fire on the car. Tracks show that the attackers wore army shoes, he said.

United Nations observers will begin an investigation tomorrow at the scene of the attack.

A new attack on Israeli highway traffic was reported tonight. An Israeli spokesman said a Police patrol car on the Wadi Ara highway, running from Tiberias to Tel Aviv, was fired on at about 10 p.m. The driver of the car was seriously wounded.

Another attack was reported in the Jerusalem area, where

**BACK TO
WORK**



**Ike Calls
Congress
Leaders**

Gettysburg, July 9. The White House announced today that President Eisenhower would meet Congressional leaders tomorrow for the first time since his operation.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr James Hagerly, said the President would meet them at a newly established office at Gettysburg College, a little more than four miles away from his farm.

Republican Senate and House of Representatives leaders were asked to see the President. Before his illness, he held once a week meetings with Congressional leaders.

Mr Hagerly said Mr Eisenhower would discuss the Administration's legislative programme with the Congressional leaders. He gave no details.

The announcement marked a new advance in Mr Eisenhower's post-operation work schedule.

Ceiling Collapses

Naples, July 9. Nine people, including four children, were killed today when the ceiling of a Naples house gave way.—France-Press.

**MP Asks
Govt To
Hurry Up**

**Relations Between
Hongkong & China**

London, July 9.

A Labour Member of Parliament, Mr Fenner Brockway, asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons today what reply the British Government had given to China's proposal that it should have official relations with the Government of Hongkong.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd replied he had nothing to say to a previous statement on June 6 (when he said the matter was being considered).

Mr Brockway asked if the Foreign Secretary could not hasten things up.

"Would it not be for the benefit of both Hongkong and China and for peace in Asia if this matter was settled?" he asked.

Mr Lloyd replied: "I think what has to be thought about very carefully is whether this proposal would improve our relations with the Chinese People's Republic or otherwise."—Reuters.

The Benefit

Our London correspondent reports that in an interview with Mr Fenner Brockway after question time, he said there would be "no shadow of a doubt of the benefit deriving to Hongkong" which served as a very convenient outlet for trade.

He thought that governmental recognition and exchange of recognition would have assisted trade as well as being a means for political contact which might be of great importance generally.

Mr Brockway asked a similar question towards the end of May when the proposal was first made. The burden of his complaint today was the slowness of the Government in coming to any decision.

**Rich Gold
Find**

Limoges, July 9. Gold has been discovered in France — and it may be the richest vein in Europe, mineralogists said today.

The gold was discovered in the Creuse Department of Central France in the township of Chambornand.

The Chambornand ore contains 40 grammes to the ton, while that of the rich Johannesburg mines generally runs to between seven and eight grammes.—France-Press.

**MOTOR MEN
TO STRIKE**

London, July 9. The 40,000 employees of the British Motor Corporation tonight threatened to come out on strike if the 6,000 men recently sacked by the Corporation because of a slump in the industry were not reinstated or compensated.

The Corporation includes the Austin, Morris and Riley groups.

The slump in the British motor industry has spread to associated industries.—France-Press.

**PRELATE BACKS
NO-HANGING
BILL IN LORDS**

London, July 9.

TWO leading Churchmen came out in favour of abolishing the death penalty in Britain when the House of Lords debated the issue today.

The Lords were debating a bill already passed by the House of Commons seeking to end hanging for murder.

Dr Arthur Ramsey, Archbishop of York, second to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Church of England hierarchy, and Dr Robert Mortimer, Bishop of Exeter, both said they would vote for the bill at the end of the two-day debate tomorrow.

Dr Ramsey said one should not ignore the possibility that even the worst type of human nature could be changed "before a man passes to his eternal account."

Growing Unease

Dr Mortimer who said he had become "an abolitionist in the last four or five years, felt there was a 'growing unease in the public conscience whether the imposition of the death penalty in certain murder cases was just."

He felt if there were degrees of murder a great deal of this uneasiness would be removed. Lord Webb-Johnson, one of the world's most distinguished surgeons, surprised his fellow peers by saying he had witnessed two murders.

He told a packed, silent house that in one he saw a man slaughter his wife and then kick her two in. He was a "beast" and "deserved" to be destroyed, he said.

Saw Man Stabbed

The other murder was at Tampico, near the Gulf of Mexico, where leaning over a ship's rail, he saw one man in the docks stab another.

Lord Webb-Johnson favoured retaining the death penalty for suitable cases but not for others.

Early in the debate the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir, said the Government was still "clearly and unequivocally" in favour of retaining the death penalty for murder.

When the vote is taken tomorrow the Lords are considered likely to oppose the Commons on the controversial issue.

Ex-Governor's View

Lord Milverton, a former Governor in several British colonial territories, who said he had signed more death warrants than he would care to remember, was against the bill.

His experience throughout the world had led him to



DR. RAMSEY

conclude that the death penalty was "the great deterrent." Abolition, if followed in some colonial territories, might well lead to at least a recurrence of personal and family vendettas, he said.

Lord Milverton has served in the colonial service in the Pacific, the West Indies and Africa. He was Governor of Nigeria from 1943 to 1947.—Reuters.

Victims Identified

Nicosia, July 9. The first British woman killed in the 16-month-old Cyprus terrorist campaign was identified today as Mrs G. T. Kiberry, wife of Nicosia's Customs Collector.

Both she and her husband were shot and killed by Cypriot gunmen who ambushed their car yesterday as they drove to the beach.—United Press.

Rebels Kill Seven

Algiers, July 9. Seven French soldiers were killed and 11 wounded today when insurgents ambushed a supply column near Palestro, south of Algiers.

The convoy was returning from supplying forces engaged in a large operation in the nearby mountains.—Reuters.

**BOOTH'S
"House of Lords"**



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Perfect
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SUSPENSE THAT HOLDS YOU ON THE RAZOR EDGE OF TERROR!
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LAST TWO DAYS
BING CROSBY • DONALD O'CONNOR
JEANMAIRE • MITZI GAYNOR • PHIL HARRIS.
ANYTHING GOES
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR
VISTAVISION

NEXT CHANGE: "FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY
COLUMBIA PICTURES presents
VICTOR JANET MATURIL LEIGH
SAFARI
Color by TECHNICOLOR

COMING
"THE LONE RANGER"
WarnerColor

POP

WILL THERE BE ANYTHING MORE, SIR?
YES—GET ME THE DOPE ON THE SOUTH WALES PROJECT.
THE BOSS WANTS TO SEE YOU!

JAP CONSERVATIVES SEE SOCIALISTS MAKE GAINS

Tokyo, July 10.
A worried Conservative government today watched its plans to amend the "MacArthur" constitution crumbling in the face of strong Socialist election gains.

But whichever way the pendulum finally swings in the Conservative-Socialist battle, political observers were generally agreed that the outcome of the House of Councilors elections would have no immediate effect on Japanese foreign policy.

More than 80,000,000 Japanese went to the polls on Sunday in a nationwide election to fill 127 expired seats in the 250-member chamber, the Upper House of Parliament.

The Government's Liberal-Democratic party sought to gain two-thirds control of the House, the first step in its drive to amend the "no war" constitution of 1946 and legalise Japanese rearmament.

Apparently Failed
But the trend of election returns indicated that the Conservatives have apparently failed in their bid.

Ballot counting started immediately after the polls closed at Sunday evening and was still continuing after midnight on Monday.

The returns from the 75 prefectural seats at stake were all in showing these standings: Liberal-Democrats 42, Socialists 28, Independents four and Communists one.

By 11 p.m. on Monday victories were certain for 17 of the 100 candidates who contested for the 52 national constituency seats. These 17 included nine Liberal-Democrats, six Socialists and two "green breeze" members.

The Socialists and their allies need 14 more of the national seats to defeat the Government's bid for a two-thirds control of the house.

Little Effect
Meanwhile political observers predicted the election outcome would have little effect immediately on the nation's foreign policy.

A Socialist victory would mean a loss of prestige and "face" for the Government. The Liberal-Democrats also would have to do some "self-reflection."

The most urgent diplomatic issue for the Government was the Russo-Japanese peace talks, suspended since last March 20. Defeat or not in the elections, the Government would have made to decide on when and where to resume the talks which were opened on June 1 last year in London. The Government has promised Russia to resume the talks before July 31.

Government leaders were expected to get together on the question immediately after the final picture of the election was known, possibly within this week.

Nine Needed
By 2.30 a.m. today victories were certain for 29 of the 150 candidates who contested the 52 national constituency seats. These 29 included 12 Liberal-Democrats, 11 Socialists, three "green breeze" members, two Independents and one from a minor political party which usually supported the Conservatives.

The Socialists and their allies need nine more of the national seats to defeat the Government's bid for a two-thirds major control of the House. Political observers said early Tuesday morning that this seemed almost certain.—United Press.

John Marshall Fined £17

Sydney, July 9.
Former world swimming champion John Marshall was fined seventeen pounds sterling today for speeding and dangerous driving.

Marshall pleaded guilty to the speeding charge. He said he was doing about 55 miles in a 30-mile speed zone while police estimated his speed at 70 miles and said he passed some 30 cars before him.

The swimmer, however, pleaded not guilty to the charge of dangerous driving.—United Press.

First German Draftees Next Spring

Bonn, July 9.
West German Defence Minister Theodor Blank announced today that the first draftees for the 500,000 man Bundeswehr will be inducted next spring.

He said that listing of youths born in 1937 who will be 19 to 20 years old next year, will begin in October or November of this year.

Blank told a news conference he still is confident of getting 23,000 volunteers for the long service cadres of the Bundeswehr's 12 divisions. The remaining 270,000 will be raised by conscription.

The Bundestag (Lower House) early Saturday morning after an 18-hour debate, passed the Government's controversial conscription bill. The Government plans to introduce another bill later this year fixing the period of military service at 18 months.

The present conscription bill does not mention any form of compulsory service.—United Press.

Sauce pan bah!

Will there be anything more, sir?
Yes—get me the dope on the South Wales project.
The boss wants to see you!

PRECIOUS DROPS FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS.
CHERRY HEERING

Speaking at Bokesapba, Nagy announced that the Government was revising the lists of "Kulaks" of the Bokes region of Hungary, the bread basket of the country.

An investigation had shown that families of hard-working peasants, who were loyal to the regime, had been unjustly placed on these lists, Nagy said.

The agency said Nagy added, "We shall do everything to insure for the working people the possibility to produce in a continuous and peaceful fashion."—France-Press.

Cyprus Base Remains Effective

Nicosia, July 9.
General Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, said at a press conference here today that the effectiveness of Cyprus as a British military base had not been affected by terrorist activity on the island.

Asked how long it might be before terrorism would be crushed in Cyprus, General Templer said: "I would not say, but I am very satisfied with what I have been shown."

Answering another question General Templer said that as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, he had not been approached by the Governor, Sir John Harding, with any request for more troops.

General Templer described the morale of British security forces in Cyprus as "extremely high."—Reuter.

EAGLES BATTLE STORKS

Istanbul, July 9.
Rival gangs of eagles and storks fought a battle lasting many hours today over the Antalya region of southern Turkey.

The trouble started when two eagles attacked a stork's nest. Many other eagles and storks flew in to join in the fight as the angered parents of the attacked nest struck back.

By mid-day, the eagles were getting the upper hand and the storks were beginning to retreat when the peasants intervened in the conflict and put the eagles to flight.

Two eagles were shot down by the peasants. The remains of three storks were picked up in the fields and peasants found a fourth stork which had had its eyes torn out by the eagles but was still alive.—France-Press.

Ships Will Remain In Mothballs

Washington, July 9.
The Federal Maritime Board today rejected the application of United States ship owners to take 77 ships from the "mothballed" reserve merchant fleet to transport coal, grain and other cargoes.

A spokesman for the Board said that applications were received from 14 United States shipping lines to break out 77 ships from the reserve fleet, following the International Co-operation Administration's request to the Board that 30 of these ships should be made available to ship owners to transport grain cargoes to Japan, Latin America and other countries.

The ICA request was prompted by a shortage of ships for carrying grain caused by the demand for shipping coal from the United States to Europe.

Russia Stops Jamming Broadcasts

London, July 9.
The Soviet Union has stopped its jamming of Britain's broadcasts to Russia, Lord John Hope, Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary told Parliament today in answer to a question.

But Britain's broadcast to Russia's Communist allies in East Europe were still being jammed, a Foreign Office spokesman stated later.

The Foreign Office spokesman said sometimes the BBC's broadcasts to Russia suffered from Moscow's jamming of Western European stations sponsored by the United States.

"We believe, however, that there is now no deliberate jamming of the BBC's Russian broadcasts from within the Soviet Union," he added.

The exact date on which Russian jamming ceased was not clear, the spokesman said. Interference had been reduced since the visit to London of Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Mr Nikita Khrushchev last April.—Reuter.

Rehabilitation Of Kulaks

Paris, July 9.
Hungarian Vice-President Daniel Nagy indicated today that the Hungarian Government is about to rehabilitate numerous "Kulaks" (big landholders), in a speech reported by the Hungarian "MTI" news agency.

Speaking at Bokesapba, Nagy announced that the Government was revising the lists of "Kulaks" of the Bokes region of Hungary, the bread basket of the country.

An investigation had shown that families of hard-working peasants, who were loyal to the regime, had been unjustly placed on these lists, Nagy said.

The agency said Nagy added, "We shall do everything to insure for the working people the possibility to produce in a continuous and peaceful fashion."—France-Press.

Capitol Ritz

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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FRANK LOVELLY • BLANCHARD • DENNING
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Starring Anna May Wong • Kurt Lancaster

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3 SHOWS DAILY
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JEANETTE JONES
FREDRIC MARCH
The Man on the Moon
CINEMASCOPE

Complimentary Tickets are not valid for this picture

Congress Approves Foreign Aid Bill

30 Communists Arrested

Algiers, July 9. French police announced today the arrest of 30 members of the banned Algerian Communist Party on charges of "subversive activities."

The 30 were rounded up in the Oran department in a stepped-up effort of Resident General Robert Lacoste to weed out unarmoured supporters of the nationalist rebels.

The Communist Party of Algeria, banned in 1954, has been organising underground cells that spearhead the campaign of the 100,000 "active" backers in towns and villages of the 15,000 armed insurgents.

Twenty Moslems, singled out for their pro-French leanings, died under rebel bullets or knives on Saturday and Sunday. The toll still was not complete at noon today.

In turn the army reported today 40 rebels slain in sporadic clashes during the weekend. — United Press.

RETURN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Washington, July 9. The Senate Judicial Committee today approved a bill which would return about 500 million dollars worth of enemy owned property in America which the US Government seized during the second world war.

The bill also provides that in cases where the property had already been sold the former owner would be reimbursed for the amount realised by the Government, plus any profits. The measure reversing the confiscation policy adopted by Congress after the war, goes beyond the recommendation of the Eisenhower administration that no money limit is placed on the value of the property to be returned.

THE LARGEST
The administration had proposed that the Government return only those former enemy assets valued at 10,000 dollars or less.

The largest of the former enemy assets now held by the Government is the General Aniline and Film Corporation, a company with assets valued at about 100 million dollars.

The measure provides that if the President determined that foreign ownership of any other properties would be detrimental to the national interest, he may take court action to require the property be sold to American nationals.

In such cases, however, the proceeds of the sale would go to the owner of the property at the time it was seized by the Government. — Reuters.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
1 Mend (6).
3 Camel (5).
4 Distant (6).
5 Shirt (5).
6 Melodies (4).
7 Jollification (10).
8 Drug (4).
9 Mad (5).
10 Wagons (4).
11 Recorded (10).
12 Expensive (4).
13 Seat (5).
14 Cat (5).
15 Bundles (4).
16 Enticing (6).

MEASURE SENT TO EISENHOWER FOR SIGNATURE

Washington, July 9. Congress today stamped final approval of a compromise \$4 billion foreign aid authorisation bill and sent the measure to President Eisenhower.

The House approved the measure without debate. Less than four hours later, it was approved in the Senate without objection and with no debate. Fewer than 20 senators were on the floor when Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee brought the bill up for action.

Actual Cash

President Eisenhower started Congress, meanwhile, that proposed heavy slashes in his foreign aid programme would lead either to "dictatorship or foreign domination" in other free nations.

Eisenhower's statement apparently was really aimed at a companion measure to provide the actual cash for the aid programme.

This bill, drafted by the House Appropriation Committee, would earmark \$3.4 billion for the programme. This is fully \$1.5 billion below the \$4.9 billion originally requested by the President.

The full House will take up the money bill later this week. Administration supporters have virtually given up any hope of returning the cuts on the House floor, preferring to wage a U.S. all-out fight in the Senate.

House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. told the House that it should not cut the foreign aid programme at a time when the "Soviet empire looks like it might be tottering."

No Sense

Opening debate on the bill providing only \$3.4 billion in actual funds for the programme, the Massachusetts Republican said it would make "no sense" to cut back aid funds which have helped beat back the threat of Russian aggression.

"The least" the House should do, he said, is to appropriate the full \$4.9 billion authorised. "It makes no sense for us at this time when the Soviet empire looks like it might be tottering or at least in serious difficulty — to hold back on the defence of our own country," he said. — United Press.

Ottawa, July 9. The Canadian Government recognises the value of the arguments of Asian countries in favour of recognition of China but at present sees no reason that would justify a change in Canada's policy, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent said today.

Observer Criticises PM Conference

London, July 9. The Observer yesterday criticised the decision to offer standing invitation to future Prime Ministers of the Central African Federation to attend Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conferences.

This independent Sunday newspaper called this a "strange" decision.

The Observer, commenting on the 10-day Commonwealth prime ministers conference, which ended here on Friday, declared: "The Commonwealth prime ministers did not after all discuss the question of future Commonwealth membership. They did not, however, introduce one change so subtle that it has almost been overlooked."

PERSONAL GROUNDS

"It affects the position of Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation and formerly Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. 'For 20 years, he has been invited as an observer to Commonwealth conferences on the purely personal grounds of his role as an elder statesman.' The conference communiqué reveals that this personal privilege is to be converted into a standing invitation to future Prime Ministers of the Federation."

"This strange decision gives the Federation a favour that is not extended to any other colonial territory."

"How can it be justified when other countries, such as Malaya, are closer to independence than is the Federation?" — China Mail Special.

Move To Seat Peking In UNESCO

Geneva, July 10. The Soviet Union, backed by Yugoslavia and Indonesia, today urged the admission of Communist China to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The bid for Peking's admission was made by the Soviet delegate, Mr. A. Zakharov, at the organisation's 22nd session, which opened here today.

The bid was opposed by American delegate F. Baker and the representative of the Chinese Nationalists, Mr. Cheng Pao-nan.

The Soviet delegate said that the legal government of a country with a population of 600,000,000 was being kept "artificially" from ECOSOC membership.

OPPOSED

The American delegate said that the United States was categorically opposed to the admission of an aggressive regime. The Nationalist representative said the Soviet proposal was entirely unacceptable.

He said there were many facts to show that the Chinese people sought liberation from the Communist regime. — France-Press.

Washington, July 9. The United States will maintain its offer of free food to Poland despite the rejection of the offer last week by the Polish Government, a State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that on July 7, Acting US Secretary of State, Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr., wrote a letter to the American Red Cross indicating that the United States would maintain its offer of free food to Poland. — France-Press.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY



Inspecting the guard of honour drawn up for them at the historic Guildhall last Tuesday are Indian Premier Pandit Nehru and New Zealand Premier Sidney Holland, after they had just been presented jointly with the Freedom of the City of London. The two Premiers were in London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. — Express Photo.

All Moslems Not Behind Nasser

Paris, July 9. Premier Guy Mollet said today that there were millions of Moslems in the world who had not decided to put themselves behind the Egyptian leader, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Speaking over the French television network in a question and answer session, M. Mollet said he was giving too much importance to Colonel Nasser to suggest that he was seeking to kick France out of North Africa.

Confusion

"Certainly," said M. Mollet, "the position taken up by the present leaders of Egypt is hostile to the French presence in North Africa, but Colonel Nasser does not have the importance in the Moslem world which is attributed to him."

"There is considerable confusion between the Moslem bloc and the Arab bloc. And meantime there are hundreds of millions of Moslems who have absolutely decided not to put themselves under the direction of an Arab group."

The same questioner asked M. Mollet about threats by Algerians living in Cairo to bring the war into France itself.

Remained Loyal

"It is true there are hundreds of thousands of North Africans working in France and, in spite of the propaganda unleashed on them, notably from Cairo, the immense majority of them have remained loyal to France."

M. Mollet went on to say that as far as he was concerned, he would retain his confidence in the Algerians here.

US Help

M. Mollet told his questioner that in the Indo-Chinese war France received considerable help from the United States. "It is unthinkable that in a situation that concerns France and France alone there should be any dependence on outside aid," he added. — United Press.

NZ CRUISER DELIVERED

London, July 9. The New Zealand Navy today took possession of the 5,700-ton cruiser Royster, bought from Great Britain.

The vessel, built in 1943 and recently modernised, was officially turned over to New Zealand's Premier Sidney Holland by the Fleet Commander of the Royal Navy, Lord Cresswell, at Devonport. — France-Press.

ALI WILL OFFER TO MEDIATE ON ALGERIA

Paris, July 9. Premier Mohammed Ali of Pakistan will urge France to accept his country's offer to mediate in the Algerian conflict when he arrives here tomorrow on an official visit, informed sources predicted today.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Minister of a country of 75,000,000 Moslems, was reliably said to have discussed Algeria while attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London last week.

There he met a messenger sent by Messali Hadj, bearded President of the movement National Algerien (MNA), a moderate nationalist Party. Messali Hadj lives under surveillance on Belle Ile, off Brittany's coast.

The messenger also talked to Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

The contents of Messali Hadj's message to the two leaders were not disclosed but he was understood to have asked for Pakistan and Indian intervention in the drawn-out Algerian rebellion. Pakistan first offered to mediate three weeks ago, when the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury, stopped here to meet French leaders on his way for the Commonwealth conference.

The Foreign Minister did not formulate a precise plan when he met the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau. It is considered doubtful that Mr. Mohammed Ali would have a detailed project with him when he meets M. Pineau and Premier Guy Mollet for top-level talks on Wednesday.

Some French observers have claimed Pakistan has made the offer in an effort to catch up with her rival, India, which two months ago proposed a five-point "peace plan" for Algeria. The French termed Premier Nehru's proposal a "generous" move but did not accept it. And they may politely reject the Pakistani offer too. The French contend that Algeria is French territory and therefore a strictly domestic problem.

Mr. Mohammed Ali will land here at 3 p.m. tomorrow. He will leave Paris by air at noon on Thursday. — United Press.

Foreign banks will be able to transfer to each other on a far wider scale than hitherto under gulder balances resulting from payments agreements and held with banks in Holland. The following European payments union members are being admitted to the transferable gulder zone immediately: Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, France, Italy, Portugal (all these with their monetary areas, thus including a large part of Asia and Africa as well as Australia), Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Norway, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Explaining the measure, the Finance Ministry said such transfers were hitherto possible only on a limited scale—so between countries taking part in the multilateral European currency arbitrage.

By the move announced today Holland was unilaterally extended this circle to all European countries except Turkey and to a number of non-EPU countries with whom there is either no monetary agreement or one without swing facilities and which, moreover, do not belong to the dollar area.

This extension could lead to wider use of the gulder in international payments traffic, the ministry said.

An arrangement has also been made whereby the countries belonging to the transferable gulder zone are admitted to the European currency arbitrage through Amsterdam, the announcement added. — China Mail Special.

BOAC Buying Malaysian Air Shares

Singapore, July 10. A spokesman for the British Overseas Airways Corporation said today the corporation was negotiating to buy a number of shares in Malaysian Airways now held by the Straits Steamship Company.

But the spokesman emphasised that the purchase would not give the corporation a "controlling interest" in the airline, which serves Singapore, Malaya, and the Borneo territories.

The spokesman would not disclose the number of shares involved in the negotiations which, he said, was "a matter between Straits Steamship and ourselves."

Malayan Airways also runs international services to Sumatra and Thailand. The company is a BOAC agent in Malaya.

The spokesman refused to comment on the possibility of BOAC technicians being used in Malayan Airways operations, but said it was unlikely that BOAC aircraft would operate the company's services. — Reuters.

IT'S NEWS!

Frankfurt, July 9. The "man-bites-dog" story has come true again. The owner of a Frankfurt cafe told reporters today his guests were witnesses when two nights ago a man, who drank too much whisky and too little soda, bit the owner's dog, Rilo. The man had become infuriated because friends had taken away his car key. When Rilo began barking at him, he seized it and bit it in the face. — China Mail Special.

South Africa Told To Eliminate Restrictions

New York, July 9. A United Nations committee meeting here today recommended that South Africa should eliminate "discriminatory restrictions" against non-Europeans in Southwest Africa.

The committee on Southwest Africa—former German territory placed under South African mandate by the League of Nations in 1920—is considering a draft report to be submitted to the General Assembly.

The draft report refers to extensive restrictions on the movement of non-Europeans and to the penalties imposed on natives entering or living in urban areas without permission. The committee said it viewed with satisfaction the construction of new and improved housing accommodation for non-Europeans. But it deplored residential restrictions imposed both before and since the transfer of native affairs to the Union Government. — Reuters.

TUNISIA WANTS AMERICAN HELP

Paris, July 9. France and the United States today discussed Tunisia's request for 80,000,000 francs (US\$224,000,000) a year in American aid.

Informed sources said France would have no objection. Both the US Ambassador, Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, and the French Foreign Ministry took pains to make it clear that Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba's request would not be allowed to drive a wedge between Paris and Washington.

Mr. Dillon called this morning on the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet. He was calling this afternoon on M. Albert Savary, French Secretary of State in charge of Moroccan and Tunisian affairs.

Impressed

Informed sources said the purpose of Mr. Dillon's calls was to inform the French Government of his talk with M. Bourguiba last Friday.

M. Bourguiba said in a broadcast, when he returned to Tunis on Saturday, that he had found Mr. Dillon "more understanding."

He said help was needed for economic development, especially in Central and Southern Tunisia, and also was needed in the form of grain, especially wheat.

M. Bourguiba said he had asked France for 20,000,000,000 francs (US\$66,000,000) a year worth of aid but that Tunisia needed five times that amount.

He said he understood the necessity, he said. And the French did not disagree.

Mr. Dillon's well-publicised calls took the steam out of comment like that of the conservative morning newspaper, l'Aurore. "The Quai d'Orsay must make it clearly understood to our American friends that they must not permit Bourguiba to play Washington off against Paris and vice versa," — United Press.

Sandoz
WORLD'S THINNEST WATERPROOF WATCH

MPs DEMAND MORE TIME TO DISCUSS COLONIES

"MORE time for the Colonies" is the Socialist's cry. For the Labour Party has just made two demands on the Colonial front—that there should be more opportunities for asking Colonial questions and that Parliament should have greater control of Colonial policy.

How much Parliamentary time do the Colonies get at present?

Colonial affairs come before Parliament in two ways—on Question Time and in debate. As to Questions, the Colonial Office, like most other departments, has one day a week on which for an hour—but no more—the Colonial Secretary can be questioned on matters within his sphere. Only the Foreign Office has Questions twice a week.

At Question Time the order in which departments reply is fixed by rota. If the Colonial Office heads the list this week, then Colonial questions are answered by the Minister. But next week Colonial questions go to the bottom of the list. This means that the questions receive a written reply. And so disappears the chance of a "supplementary."

Ultra-Cautious

It is on the "supplementary" that the Member concentrates. The initial question on the Order Paper is just the hors d'oeuvre; the "supplementary" is the main course. Here the Minister may be unbriefed and unrehearsed. Here it is possible to trip him up. For this reason his department always enjoys his department. If he can, he must parry a "supplementary." It pinned down he should press the Member to give notice of the question.

A story is told of an ultra-cautious and rather stupid Under-Secretary whose department begged him to parry a "supplementary" by demanding notice. He took their advice too literally, for, asked what his answer to the original question meant, he replied amid derisive cheers, "I must have notice of that question."

By Harold James

For practical purposes, then, Colonial questions are answered orally—and thus with some publicity—not more than once or twice in six weeks. The other means of bringing Colonial affairs before Parliament is to stage a debate, which is no easy task. So tight is the legislative programme these days that there is little chance of the Government allocating time for a general discussion of Colonial matters. So these, as a rule, are left to a Supply Day, i.e. one of the 20 odd days in the year on which the Opposition can choose any subject they like.

All Wrong

BUT politics being politics, the Opposition, whether Tory or Labour, choose subjects most likely to embarrass the Government. So if all is serene in the Commonwealth the Colonies are not likely to be picked out for discussion.

Both political parties in Britain would agree that this is all wrong. It is a well-worn joke that only when riots break out does Parliament lend an ear to the Colonies. As Mr. Hevan said recently: "If we do not hear of anything untoward happening, no one pays any attention."

Nevertheless, compared with a few years ago, the increase in the time given to their problems is remarkable, though this is mainly because things have not been "all serene." Cyprus, Mau Mau and Malaya, for example, have been the centre of disturbances. Central Africa, Malia and the Gold Coast have posed important constitutional problems.

In addition there has been a general quickening of interest in the Colonies at Westminster. Members are better informed. More have first-hand knowledge. A few years ago Colonial Question Time on Wednesdays was over in 20 minutes. Now it may last the full hour—a feat which requires not only mental concentration but physical agility.

Mr. Lyttelton, as he then was, used to say that the exertion of bobbing up and down for an hour was equal to a round of golf!

The Labour Party's request for further time for Questions could be met, though at the cost of dislocating other departmental arrangements. It may, however, be academic, for "Colonial Questions" may not feature at Westminster for much longer. When a colony becomes independent Parliament ceases to be responsible and so no longer has the right to probe. And shortly, the affairs of the Gold Coast and Nigeria, Malaya and Singapore, the Central African Federation and those of the West Indies may be "off the map" so far as Parliament is concerned.

In view of this, it is worth while disturbing arrangements of long standing? The Government will probably say "No."

As for an extension of Parliamentary control, publication of Labour's proposals is awaited, but they may revive a suggestion to which some thought was given a few years ago—the setting up of a Parliamentary committee of all parties which would study Colonial questions.

United Front

ON the face of it this has something to commend it. The committee would be composed of Members—and peers—with experience of Colonial problems. It would prepare reports which could enlighten less informed Members and be helpful to the Minister. It might achieve a fair measure of agreement in many things and so present the united front of public opinion to the Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones advocated such a committee as long ago as 1942, and he is the second-in-command in the Colonial sphere in the Labour Opposition today. His opinion will carry weight.

This "Committee of all the Talents" has had its critics, nevertheless. Being merely advisory it would, say some, degenerate into a "talking shop." Yet if it exercised any extensive power, it would derogate from the responsibility which must fairly and squarely lie on the Colonial Secretary.

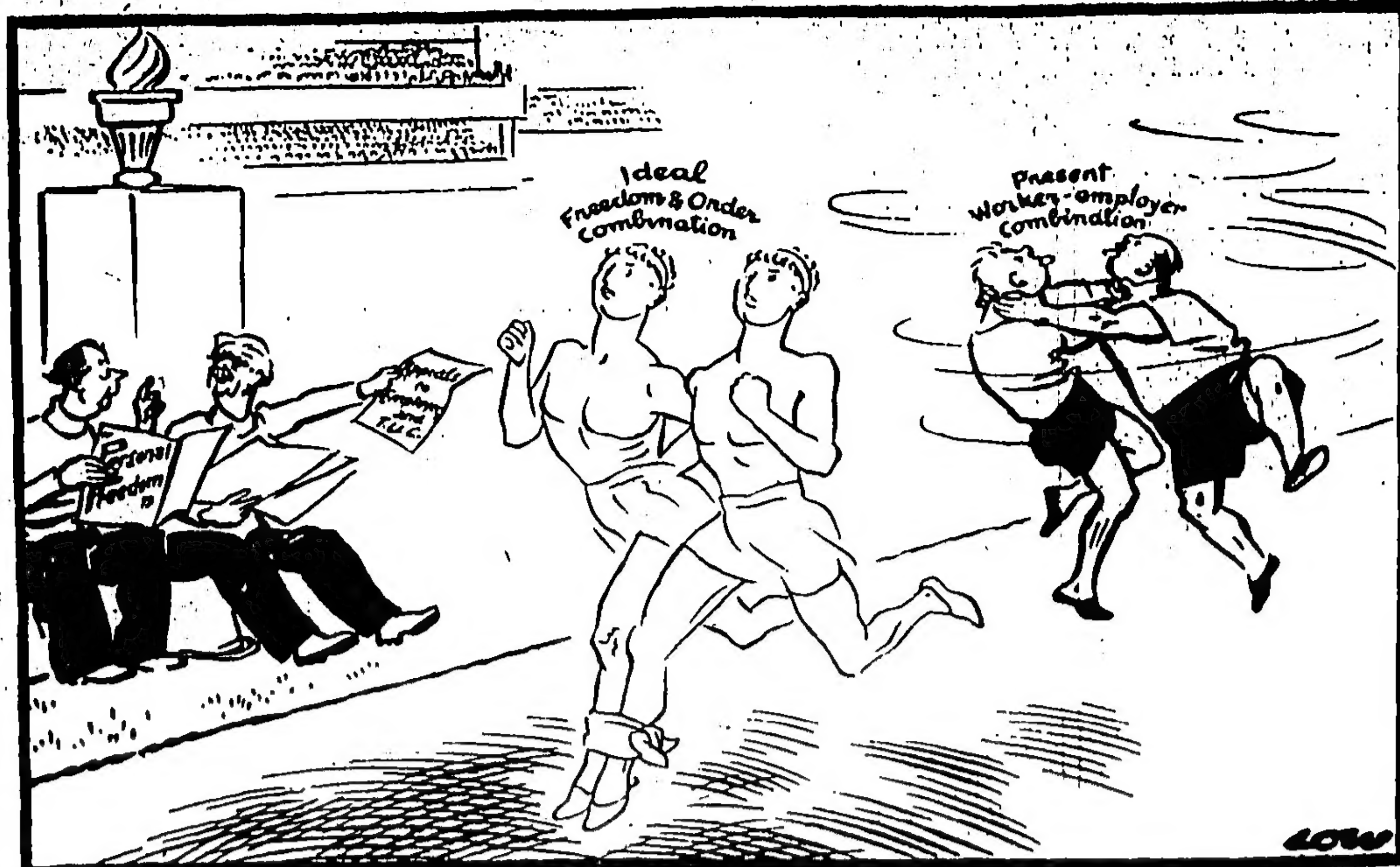
But the strongest objection came from the Labour benches

themselves. Colonial questions, it was said, would be settled behind the scenes by a group of so-called experts—within the four walls of one of the committee rooms in the Houses of Parliament instead of on the floor of the House. The ordinary Member—and Colonial affairs are the responsibility of all—would be faced with a fait accompli and told that a decision had been taken by the "back-room boys."

Rapid Advance

UNLESS in the revision of the constitutional machinery for dealing with Colonial affairs the Labour Party's proposals have something more original than that, they will be stillborn. The greater probability is that the Government itself will before long tackle the question in another way—by reviewing the whole relationship between the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices in the light of the rapid advance to self-government of so many colonial territories.

To put it bluntly—in a few years the Colonial Office, as it is known today, will have ceased to exist.



OLYMPIC GAME

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Goodbye To All This?

... FOR MR. MILLER DOESN'T LIKE IT ANY MORE THAN JOE DIMAGGIO...

"YOU keep calling this the improbable marriage," said a friend of Arthur Miller, "but really the only improbable thing about it is that they had the chance to meet and develop their love."

"They are in fact very similar people." And he proceeded to detail their similarities. Marilyn was a child of tragedy. She was an illegitimate child. Her mother is in a mental home. She was shunted from foster-parent to foster-parent. She has fought grimly for her place in the sun.

Concluding

The Improbable Marriage

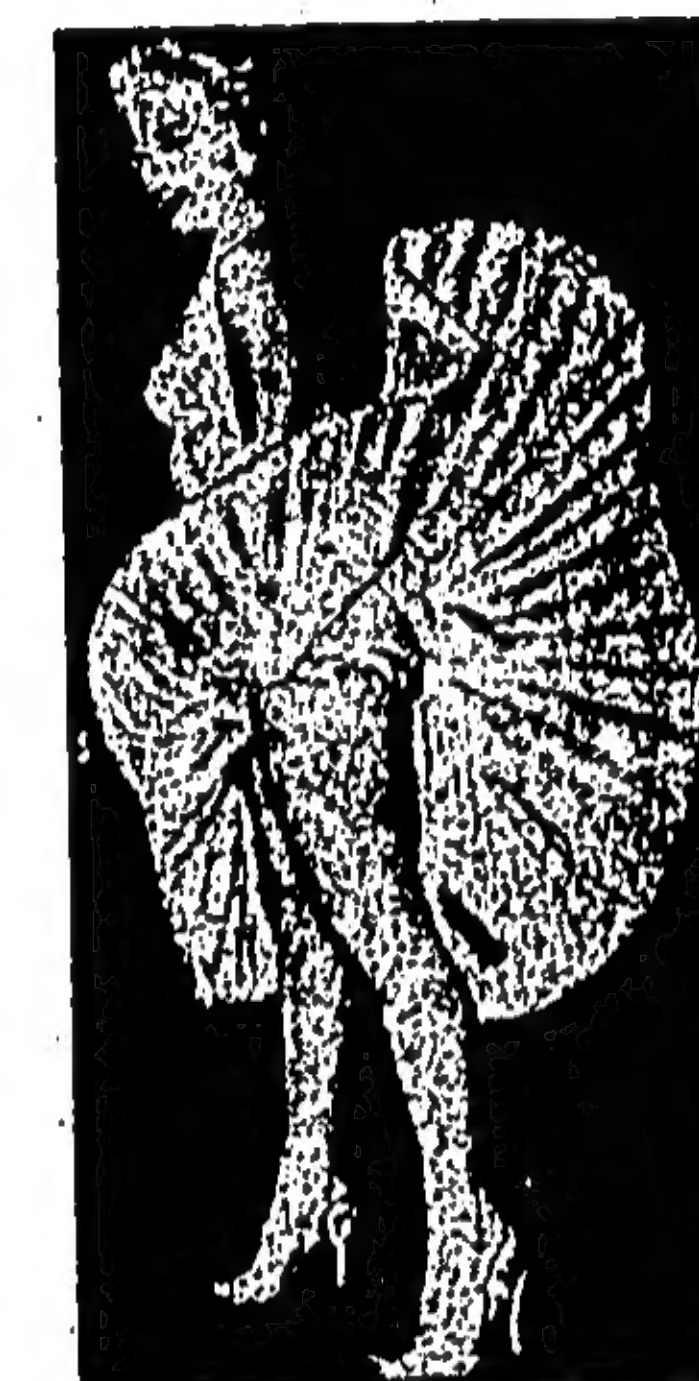
By Christopher Dobson

Both are ambitious. She wants to be America's greatest actress. He wants to be America's greatest playwright.

Both are striving hard—almost too hard—for happiness. Miller, the idealist with his "social plays," trying to put the world right; Marilyn, with her marriages and her desperate acquisition of "culture," searching for the affection which her childhood denied her.

Both have brains. For Miller that need not be said. But Monroe is far from being the dumb blonde that Hollywood tried to make her.

For example, her cracks—Monroe on sex: "Sex is a part of nature. I'll go along with nature." On men: "We have a mutual appreciation of being male and female."



The picture that helped break up Marilyn's marriage No. 2

On her walk: "I learned to walk when a baby and I haven't had a lesson since."

But above all they are alike because of their intensity. Miller is a painstaking craftsman.

With Marilyn the intensity takes a different form. She gives herself so completely to her film roles that

it is rare for her to finish a film without becoming ill.

How will they affect one another?

Already one effect of the romance is noticeable. Marilyn is a much happier and healthier woman.

Miller has been affected already too. He has been brought out of his self-sought anonymity into the glare of world-wide publicity.

It remains to be seen whether she can live up to his intellectual requirements and he can stand the frenetic fame of being married to Hollywood's symbol of sex.

DESPAIR

ONE of the incidents that helped break up her marriage to DiMaggio was the row they had over publicly pictures of her standing over a grille in a New York road with a blast of air sending her skirts around her ears. I think Miller would agree with DiMaggio on that sort of publicity.

So, what of their careers?

Her effect on his work would be subtle. His writing has been fiery and sometimes despairing, the writing of a man who is searching for something. What if he has found that something, if it is Marilyn Monroe? Then it might well be that the fire,



the despair, will go out of his work.

His effect on her work will be far more direct. She has already announced her intention to be a serious actress. She has said that some day she would like to appear in a Miller play. She wants to play Grushenka in "The Brothers Karamazov" and she wants to live up to Miller's high intellectual standards of acting.

It might well be that she will crash. But even more dangerous to her career than Miller's standards is his politics. Miller was hauled before the Un-American Activities Committee and there he testified that he had belonged to Communist Front organisations.

He maintained that he does not regret his contact with Communism. "I had to go to hell to meet the devil. I am not ashamed of what I did."

Miller does not care, overmuch whether he is liked or not. But Marilyn must be liked. If she is not, people will not go to see her pictures, and that will mean the end of her career. And one sure way for an actress to get herself discredited in America at this moment is for her to have any connection with Communism—even some remote "guilt by association" is enough. Women's clubs and ex-Servicemen organisations would boycott her films. Studios suddenly discover they have no parts for her.

DANGER

THE last and biggest question to ask about their marriage is—will it last? Miller is determined that it will. He broke up a marriage that had lasted nearly 10 years to marry Marilyn. He loses the custody of his children. He loses a house that is his pride and joy. He has lost his carefully guarded anonymity. His settled way of life has gone.

Miller would not give up these things for a passing infatuation. For him this is for keeps.

The danger is Marilyn. Her life's development may be measured by her marriages. She outgrew the first, the "security" marriage. It is possible she might also outgrow this, the culture marriage.

She has come further than Miller. It may be she is going further still and he is merely a marker on her road. But as it is now, she says, "I have never been so happy in my life. This is the first time I think I have really been in love. My first interest is in being a wife. Arthur and I have so many things in common and we are so congenial."

After that Monroism, the only thing to say is: "Congratulations and good luck."

TWO LONELY MEN IN MOSCOW

From SYDNEY SMITH

Paris, July 2. MACLEAN and Burgess, the two loneliest men in Moscow, are out of date, out of fashion.

The "co-existence and friendship" line from the Kremlin has relegated Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess to the obscurity of ignored backrooms boys, more of an embarrassment to the Russians than anything else.

During two months in Moscow I have learned why B and M have become the loneliest men in the Kremlin city of five million—quite finished as precious subversive prizes because of the Soviet New Look policy.

What are M and B doing now? I can tell you. They are sitting in a remote annex of the Foreign Office writing informative "appreciations" of Western policies—essays and evaluations which are rarely read, and then only at a low level.

In addition, they are occasionally asked for information by the policy boards of the two main Soviet national morning papers—Pravda and Izvestia—and by some intellectual weeklies. But there again their advice is purely informative—

these days more often ignored than accepted.

It is not true that M and B are used by the Russian Foreign Office—that towering tessellated eighteenth century skyscraper—as advisers on Western policy and for writing diplomatic exchanges with the West. One Western diplomat who met them both before they came to Russia told me:

"It is a pity they are NOT using Maclean at least to advise them on their presentation of diplomatic exchanges."

"I wish they were. Then we should have a far clearer understanding of their ideas. Maclean was an absolutely brilliant man of magnificent clarity and there is no trace of his waste of approach in any of the Soviet communications to the West. The value of Maclean and Burgess with the switch of Soviet policy, comparatively small as it was—once, is now nil."

But the Russians are still wise enough not to make treachery an ill-rewarded job. To support their continued appeal in the West for potential subversives they pay M and B well for their nominal jobs. Both have fairly good flats in sub-

urban Moscow, with country "dachas"—wooden frame weekend villas in pleasant pinewood surroundings—and each has a car. Their scale of life is still about that of an average well-rewarded intellectual, such as a People's Painter or Writer or a top doctor or engineer—in other words, comfortable and privileged. But with this big difference. They have no known friends at all.

There is a small colony of foreigners in Moscow which includes English and Americans. They are all "intellectuals" and voluntary exiles. They include some quite agreeable and intelligent individuals, capable of a good objective ideological argument.

Usually they are automatically invited to the weekly round of diplomatic receptions, Kremlin delegations, dinners, cocktail parties, conferences, and the usual special opera and ballet presentations at the Bolshoi theatre.

Atom scientist Bruno Pontecorvo is one of the notables in this group. But never Maclean and Burgess—they are never seen anywhere or known to anyone, not even the colony of foreign fellow-travelling exiles.

One reason for this is given by some Western diplomats:

"If we ever found ourselves at the same function as Maclean and Burgess, we should walk straight out—and the Russians know this."

Western diplomats are always prepared for the usual rounds of toasts and jokes and informal but often valuable exchanges with the Soviet rulers at the endless rounds of Moscow receptions. Even for the purpose of these jolly and informal exchanges, usually over a vodka or Armenian brandy or champagne, Zhukov, Malenkov and Mikoyan, standing around, the diplomats are regarded as vastly more important than an outlanded Maclean and a low-grade renegade.

Again to quote a Western diplomat in Moscow: "Our own interpreters of present day Soviet policy—and political moves—the Russian colloquies to the West—are quite out of date. Anything can happen here now, and in the new mood of things it is very difficult to interpret it correctly. The same goes for Maclean and Burgess, in Moscow."

If B and M have friends, if they belong to any kind of group, then there is no trace of it, at any level, Soviet or foreign, in Moscow.

The Omega "Geneva Collection" is now leaving the Colony to continue its World Tour.

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wish to express their thanks and appreciation to the Public for the interest shown in this unique collection of jewellery-watches created specially for the Montre at Bijoux annual fashion exhibition.

COUNTY CRICKET

YORKSHIRE SEEM TO HAVE DISCOVERED ANOTHER BATSMAN IN LEN TAYLOR

London, July 9. Yorkshire seem to have discovered another brilliant batsman in Len Taylor, the Huddersfield Town soccer centre-half, when he opened today's innings and was still not out 168 when Yorkshire declared. Reaching three figures in ten minutes under five hours he hit out afterwards to take only 85 minutes for the next 68 runs. He hit a six and 24 fours.

Cyril Washbrook (30) and Colin Cowdrey (49), two of the men named in England's Test team, batted confidently in today's games which were not affected so severely as might have been expected after the storm which swept the Southern counties.

Only the later-University match was seriously delayed. They resumed at late afternoon. Then Oxford, after Cambridge had declared, collapsed to have had their wickets down for 76. But a great stand by their captain, Michael Smith (not out 80) and Michael Edgar, cousin of the Hampshire captain (not out 31) raised the total to 170 without further loss before the close.

Cowdrey's 49 runs did not save Kent from following on against the Champions, Surrey. And he was left before for eight in the second innings when Kent were struggling to avoid an innings defeat which may be their fate tomorrow. Lock who took six first innings wickets has so far taken all six and Kent have lost in their second knock.

Alan Wharton (Lancashire), passed over for Test honours, completed his century today (not out 64 on Saturday), hitting one six and twelve fours.

HIS THOUSAND RUNS
Colin McCool, former Australian Test player, completed his thousand runs for the season today, the first Somerset player to do so.

Another former Test star in the news was Denis Compton who followed his century of Saturday by breaking an obstinate opening stand by Somerset at 63 when he had Lewis Piskies leg before.

Gloucestershire were in trouble, and forced to follow on against Worcestershire when Bob Berry had an inspired spell of six overs for one run and the wickets of those batting stars Emmett, Gravney and

Cripp. Other good bowling feats included Trevor Bailey's 4/48 for Essex, who are having an uphill battle with Northamptonshire, and Malcolm Hilton's 5/48 for Lancashire against Sussex.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
At Lord's: Cambridge University 303 for seven declared, Oxford University 170 for five. (M. Smith not out 80) Start delayed to mid-afternoon owing to wet wicket.

At Ashby De La Zouch: Derbyshire 33 for eight declared, Leicestershire 243 for nine. (Palmer 104).

At Manchester: Lancashire 248 (Wharton 100, Thomson five for 60) and 16 for no wicket. Sussex 119 (Hilton five for 48).

At Peterborough: Northamptonshire 146 and 283 (Arnold 55, Brookes 60, Bailey four for 48). Essex 82 and six for no wicket.

At Birmingham: Glamorgan 219 and 97 for three (Woolton not out 80). Warwickshire 179 (Spencer 52, Shepherd five for 38).

At Worcester: Worcestershire 364 for nine declared (Wells six for 95). Gloucestershire 171 (Berry four for 35 and 177 for four (Emmett 67, Milton 68)).

At Blackheath: Surrey 104 for four declared (May not out 128, Kent 101 (Lock six for 29) and 128 for six.

At Nottinghamshire: Nottingham 167 and three for no wicket. Yorkshire 319 for five declared (Taylor not out 108).

At Glanbury: Middlesex 287 and 0 for two wickets. Somerset 288 for nine declared (Lomax 77, McCool 54, Hurst four for 39).—Reuter.

MARCIANO'S INJURY—A BAD SPRAIN OR AT WORST A SLIPPED DISC

Brockton, Massachusetts, July 9. Rocky Marciano's physician said today that the Brockton blackbuster did not plan a return to the ring no matter what the outcome of his spine injury.

"We haven't yet established a definite diagnosis," said Dr. Nathaniel Gould. "If it should turn out to be a slipped disc Rocky would be out of the ring for six months to a year."

"However, since he doesn't plan to return, the only thing we are interested in is finding out what's wrong."

"A slipped disc is one of the things we look for in an injury of this type."

Marciano, who retired in April undefeated in 49 bouts, went into hospital on Friday.

Former League Baseball Player Dies In Hospital
Sacramento, July 9. John (Buddy) Ryan, former League baseball player, died in a Sacramento hospital this morning at the age of 70.

Ryan, of nearby Carmichael, was a native of Plainville, Kansas. He played for Boston and Cleveland in the American League before 1920, and Portland and Salt Lake in the Pacific coast league. Ryan also was manager of Sacramento of the ICL from 1920 to 1932, the longest any one player ever has stayed with the club.—United Press.

He said he suffered the back injury while playing with his three-year-old daughter, Mary Ann.

A BAD SPRAIN
He told the United Press from his hospital bed by telephone: "I won't know for a day or so how bad it is. At best it could be a bad sprain and at worst a slipped disc in my spine."

"I wasn't planning on fighting again. When I retired, I said I would not box again."

"I suppose you could say something like this would keep me from coming back out of retirement, though I never considered it."

Marciano said he was "resting comfortably," supported by a board under his mattress. He said he may be discharged from hospital in another two days.

However, he added that he expected to receive more tests before he was discharged and he expected his back to respond to treatment.

Doctors have been "manipulating" his back, the 32-year-old Marciano said, to see how much movement he has.—United Press.

GOLFING WONDER
A recent picture of the young South African golfer Gary Player. The 20-year-old golfing wonder smashed the Hoylake record with a 68 on July 2 on the first day of the British Open Golf Championship there.—Central Press Photo.



A recent picture of the young South African golfer Gary Player. The 20-year-old golfing wonder smashed the Hoylake record with a 68 on July 2 on the first day of the British Open Golf Championship there.—Central Press Photo.

BRITAIN'S SURPRISE PACKET



Britain's Bobby Wilson in action against America's Budge Patty — seeded No. 4 — whom he surprisingly beat in the Men's Singles of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships on June 27. Bobby won 12-10, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.—Reuterphoto.

Same Old Teams Will Be Competing In UK's Soccer League Next Season

Says ARCHIE QUICK

All the world knows that there is to be no change in the Football League next season. The same old teams will be competing in the same old formations despite the attempt by the Management Committee to make refreshing alterations to the Third Divisions and the application of many non-League clubs for admission.

The "No Change" decision at the annual general meeting was a volte face, particularly by the Southern Section clubs. At preliminary meetings the Northern Section had said quite candidly that they did not desire any alteration and their two votes went that way at the annual meeting. But the Southern Section clubs had previously been in overwhelming favour of a change, and it was a big surprise when the two votes went the other way when the time came.

Mr Jimmy Carter, of Reading, Chairman of the Southern Section, wants to know why, and so do the many non-League clubs who had been led to suppose that there would be four vacancies in a new Fourth Division for them.

A meeting of non-League clubs from all over the country—Southern League, Midlands, Central, North Eastern, Lancashire, etc., has been held and I understand that it was decided to make a bid to form a National League of their own if they cannot get some guarantee from the Football League that the present "closed shop" attitude will be broken down and that they stand some chance of gaining election next time.

PRELIMINARY
As a preliminary they are to hold a knock-out Cup competition in 1957 if possible and a Floodlight Knock-out Cup competition is also to be inaugurated.

A delegate from one of the strongest non-League clubs said: "The present position is at once hopeless and illogical. Clubs are being voted back year after year although their 'gates' are poor and they cannot hope to contribute anything towards raising the standard of League play. Meanwhile, well-supported clubs like Peterborough are left in the cold. It is ridiculous that clubs like Crewe and Halifax, who averaged only 5,000 'gates' should be kept in the fold while Peterborough, with 12,000 'gates' and more, and with a grandstand as good as Arsenal's have their application turned down. The League cannot possibly make out a case."

One of the strongest cricket finishes has just been played in the Birmingham League. Leamington declared at 188 for eight, and, in reply, Harborne lost their first three

wickets for four runs. They pulled up, however, to 197 for nine. One wicket to fall; two runs needed for victory. A batsman hit what everyone assumed was a boundary, and the players trooped off. Then some spectators drew attention to the ball which had stopped only an inch short of the boundary line.

There was a wild scramble, indeed, to replace the balls, rumour fielding positions, score runs and avoid being run out. The Harborne batsmen had managed one run, so the scores were level. The umpire in the confusion, had lost count of the number of balls to come in what was the last over of the day.

He called "How many?" and the reply from the scorers' box was "One." The Harborne men tried for an impossible run off that final delivery of the match, one was run out and the game ended in a tie.

Or did it? For when the teams came in, the scorers confessed that they thought the umpire had asked how many runs were needed when they answered "One." There were, in fact, three more deliveries due in the over!

COMEDY OF ERRORS
Just to complete the comedy of errors Harborne had run "one short" two or three overs earlier.

What one cannot understand is why the players did not go back and complete that final over with the two balls still to be bowled. Nevertheless, it all made for brighter cricket, and that is something these days.

To add to the strangeness of it all, this was the second time this season that Harborne had been concerned in that unusual cricket result—a tie.

Turning from the minnows to the whales, Glamorgan has crept up unobtrusively into third place in the County Championship table. And they are fine

HUTTON PLAN FOR BRIGHTER CRICKET...

REDUCE TEST MATCH FROM FIVE TO FOUR DAYS

London. The duration of cricket Test Matches has long been a controversial point. None of the big names in cricket today carries more weight than the famous Len Hutton, of Yorkshire and England who has recently been knighted for his services to the game.

He feels that they should be reduced from the present five days to four as he says in his autobiography "Just My Story" (Hutchinson London 16/-):

Sir Leonard Hutton believes that if Tests were reduced to four days, teams would approach the game with the attacking spirit which featured the game two decades ago. At the same time he admits that the extra day has achieved its object in producing more matches which went to a complete finish.

The book is as frank and outspoken as one would expect from this forthright Yorkshireman.

He attacks bumpers, condemns many of the tactics employed today and discloses many stories "about which only I know" as he states in his opening chapter.

The man who captained England for four years, tells how his team recaptured the Ashes, to end a 21-year-old hoodoo, and gives his version of the "storm in the West Indies."

Among his conclusions are that the West Indies "are not an ideal place to send immature English cricketers."

WIDER WICKETS
Hutton is not conservative when it comes to cricket. He

comes out in favour of changes in the game, writing: "By a return to the old leg before wicket law, wider wickets and a reduction of the bowling crossovers, I believe the game would become better for the players and more enjoyable for the spectators."

"At the same time it would retain its essential character. Cricket would be played at a livelier pace and I think everyone would be happier."

He says "No Sunday cricket please" and devotes a special chapter to "cricket and golf."

The concluding chapters are of special interest, for in these he names his choice of the six greatest batsmen of his time (modestly omitting himself) and the six greatest bowlers, and finally his world eleven.

He puts Hammond top of the batsmen ahead of Bradman, and nominates Lindwall as the number one bowler, with the great Verity only in fourth place.

In his world eleven there might be controversy in his naming Washbrook as opening bat with Sutcliffe, preferring Ames to Evans as his wicket-keeper and relegating Compton to his second world eleven.

There is no South African, Indian, Pakistani or New Zealander in his top 12, though the New Zealander Donnelly is given a place at first wicket down in his team to meet the world.

GREATEST MOMENT

"Great Moments in Sport" by A. W. Ledbrooke (Phoenix House Ltd., London, 7/-) records what he regards as the fourteen greatest sports stories within the last century.

You cannot really quibble with them, although in the field of athletics many would say that Roger Bannister's breaking of the "Mile in Four Minutes" was a greater moment than his defeat of John Landy in the Empire Games Mile in Vancouver.

His selection is: "Stirling Moss at Aintree" and his victory in the British Grand Prix;

"The Agincourt Story," the tale of the victory of the London Counties rugby team over the invincible South Africans;

"Jack Dempsey at Soldiers Field," the controversial boxing battle between Dempsey and Carner, the greatest heavyweights of all time, Dempsey and Gene Tunney.—China Mail Special.

EVERGREEN WIZARD

"Stanley Matthews Wins his Medal" and how the evergreen wizard of the right wing helped to make the 1954 Cup Final one of the greatest of all time; "Soccer Revolution" which might have been better called "The Hungarian Rhapsody" in which England are trounced 6-3 for their first home defeat by a Continental team in 90 years;

"Doris Hart's Triple Crown," how the American girl crippled in youth by polio became "Queen of the Courts" at Wimbledon;

"Defeat of the Spiritists," the tale of the victory of the London Counties rugby team over the invincible South Africans;

"Jack Dempsey at Soldiers Field," the controversial boxing battle between Dempsey and Carner, the greatest heavyweights of all time, Dempsey and Gene Tunney.—China Mail Special.

THE SCOREBOARD

Australians 2nd Innings
J. Rutherford c Marshall b Sainsbury 29
K. Mackay not out 25
I. Craig not out 4
Extras 4

Total (for 1 wicket) 68
Bowling To Date
O M R W
Shackleton 3 2 6 0
Cunningham 2 0 3 0
Bardsley 8 5 12 0
Sainsbury 17 11 14 1
Marshall 8 2 25 0
Byes 4.—Reuter.

LITTLE OPPOSITION
Horton hit six fours in his 41 for Hampshire and defied the Australian attack for 100 minutes, but after he had gone, there was little opposition.

Ron Archer was the tourists' most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 18 runs. Ray Lindwall, given a long spell, seldom ventured above medium pace on the damp turf, wisely preferring not to risk a contribution of his thigh muscle trouble.

When the Australians batted again, they approached their

lost in the same dour way as on the first day.

Rutherford badly needing a big innings to restore his confidence, was given a second opportunity at 11, when Marshall missed a snap chance at backward point. Marshall made amends by catching him splendidly when he had added 17 runs. Mackay plodded on in his own imperishable manner and Craig was 20 minutes in opening his score. The innings had lasted 95 dreary minutes at the close.

USSR Picks 20 For Olympic Soccer Matches
Moscow, July 9. The USSR Football Federation have named 20 players from whom their teams in Olympic matches will be chosen.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said tonight that 13 of the 20 play for Moscow Spartak, the USSR Championship leaders, eight for other Moscow clubs and one for Leningrad.

Among the best known are Tashin (Moscow Dynamo), the goalkeeper, Netto and Parnamonov (Moscow Spartak), half-backs Tashin, Simonyan and Shalnikov (Moscow Spartak), forward...

THE GAMBOLES



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Barry Appleby



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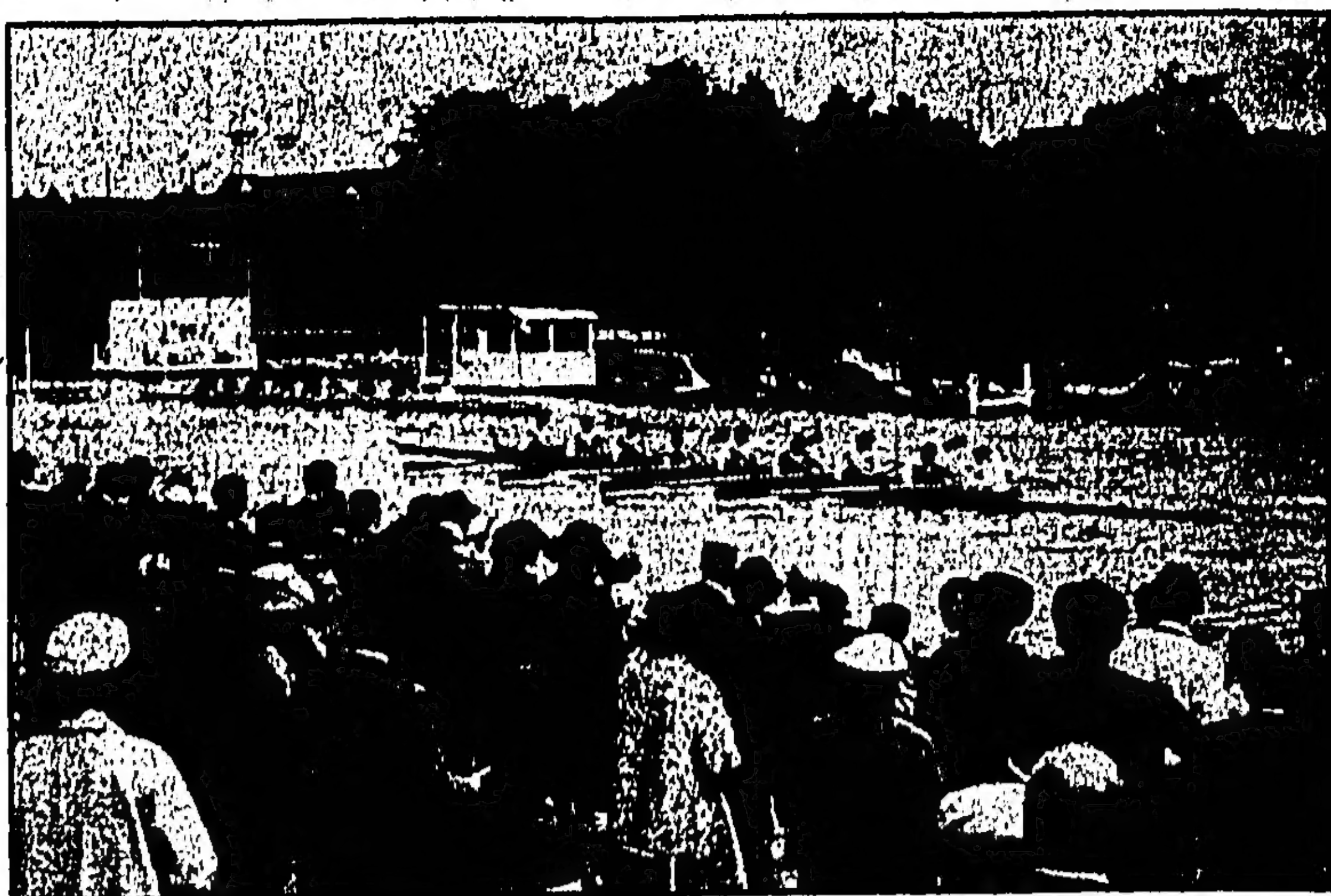


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THAMES CUP WIN FOR BELFAST



Win for the Queen's University of Belfast at Henley Royal Regatta on July 4, as they beat Jesus College, Cambridge, in a heat of the Thames Challenge Cup. —Reuterphoto.

JOHN MACADAM'S ASCOT STORY

Fashion Has Always Played An Important Part In Ascot Scene

Apart from being the greatest conglomeration of the aristocracy of England and the Turf, Ascot is also—it might be said *primarily*—a fashion parade.

As a matter of fact, there is a school of thought behind the belief that the fashion of Ascot is even more important than the racing.

Be that as it may, fashion has always played an essential part in the Ascot scene and most of the women who go to the various enclosures go there as much to show off what they have wheeled out of their little woman around the corner and to see what the other women have wheeled out of Hartnell as they do to see the racing.

The whole thing can be summed up in the story of the just-pre-war day. She was gorgeously fitted out and was quickly aware from the moment of her rather late arrival that she was what you might call the cynosure of all eyes.

HOSTILITY

This, she had anticipated; nay, hoped for. But the attention to her dress and hat took on, as she became gradually aware, a certain hostility, and she began to wonder if, perhaps, her slip was showing.

Her devastation was completed half-way through the Gold Cup day card, when the inevitable best friend told her: "Your outfit is identical with the Queen's."

This is the situation that could happen once in the bluest of moons, but nevertheless the most violent efforts are made by the modiste to avoid any possibility of duplication. This applies even to the hire-firms, who deck men out in formal dress they are too poor or too unseasonal to buy for their personal wardrobes.

ASCOT BEAUX

"More and more men want to dress for such occasions as Royal Ascot," one of them told me, "and we are trying to play the game by them. It would be ridiculous for them all to look exactly alike, so we are ringing the changes as far as possible by changing the pattern and design of waistcoats and ties that go with the formal outfit."

"Little things like that make all the difference even in what is tantamount to a uniform." In some way, a study of the changing fashion face of Ascot is as rewarding as a study of the racing... of 1950 was overshadowed in 1951, when the lawns were flooded with delicate creations of chiffon, lace, and organdy, and sprigged, spotted, and flowered muslins fanned to the ground. With these confessions were wrap

pers of lace and chiffon revealing to the ground.

Another great modish effect was introduced in 1934 with a gown, in black satin, which had the skirt looped up at the side and a collar opened at the back to show most of the spinal column.

Then, in 1945, the Khaki Ascot—mostly uniforms and a number of oil-stained mackintoshes.

But one lynx-eyed observer counted three leopardskin coats and, such was the blighting influence of wartime austerity, "one ridiculous hat of ruffled lace surmounted by four gigantic artificial red roses."

The day was saved on close-up observation. The lady "spoke with a foreign accent!"

It was three years ago, I think, that Lady Decker, who was not in the Royal Enclosure, turned up very prominently in a "new sapphire mink bolero and sapphire fly silk dress with toning pillbox hat made entirely of lacquered shells."

And how did anybody manage to take in all that at a single glance? It wasn't necessary. Lady Decker had it all down in a handout for the Press.

FEWER FRILLS

It is more difficult these days to have the frills and the fur-below, for so many of the

big houses that surround Ascot have gone over to more utilitarian purposes than the housing of guests for the great June meeting.

They have become dispersed Government offices, schools, and blocks of flats and that part of the gay and utterly English scene is largely gone. But the tradition persists, and Royal Ascot, with all your beautiful nonsense, I love you still more.

Four British Davis Cup Men To Tour World

London, July 9. A British Lawn Tennis team of four Davis Cup men will leave here next month on a world tour competing in the American and Australian Championships and probably taking in tournaments in India and the Middle East on the way home.

The tour, officially sponsored by the Lawn Tennis Association, starts in America and may last six months.

The four players are: Roger Becker, Billy Knight, John Barrett and Michael Davis. —France-Press.



WE HUMBLY SUGGEST THEY HAVE THEIR UMPIRES COACHED AS WELL AS THEIR PLAYERS. *Bill Jeff*

EXPERIENCED MAN SAYS

European Women Hit Harder And Surer With Short Jabs

By RON BURTON

Too many American males invariably compare their women to European woman on a basis of appearance, figure, face, dress, mannerisms and character, according to Otto Reichow. This character actor thinks the boys might consider respective boxing techniques.

"Sure, I know—they can be compared as to face and figure and so forth, but their slugging also is a valid basis for comparison," he said.

"And, just to summarise, the European girls hit much harder."

Reichow, usually a villain in films, currently is observing at close range some European fist-cuffs. They are supplied by Cornell Borchers, an import from Garmisch, Germany. In fact, they are supplied personally to Reichow, although eventually she is subdued in the film for Universal-International, "Istanbul."

"Study her, and you'll soon see that she prefers short jabs," he said. "Now watch some American girls in a knock-down-drag-out, and you'll see the swiftness of the haymaker is the usual technique."

NO MAGNANI, PLEASE

"Jabs, of course, are tougher. I've been in many motion pictures in which I have to be a real lowdown type and battle women. And I've learned that American women are preferred for this sort of thing. Your jaw isn't as sore the next day."

Reichow hastened to explain that he realizes the roles he plays won't make him appear in too good a light, but they do have their compensation.

"And when I say compensation, I mean it," he said. "I'm not proud of these jobs, but they pay well."

The disadvantages, however, are obvious, he said. "You can see them sometimes," Reichow said. "I'm beginning to bruise more easily. You can see why I'd rather face 12 American girls in a battle than a European jubber. No, I can't list the top 10 sluggers—they'd be out to get me the next time, and I'd really get worked over."

Reichow does have a worry with his work. He saw Anna Magnani brawl in a film recently and emerged from the theatre with nervous admiration.

"I hope my agent never gets me a job in a Magnani picture," he said. "She's a female Minerva Mauler."

There are many new faces in Hollywood today and Jane Wyman thinks this is a fair indication that television, rather than depicting the ranks of film actors, actually is bringing more actors to town.

"The yelp of 'talent shortage' is exaggerated," she said. "I've met so many new actors in just the last six months—and not all of them are bad at all."

Miss Wyman figures that she has come across 400 new actors since about September or so. And of this total at least 248, or half, of them were good.

"The number of new faces in the acting lists is astounding," the actress said. "Most of them are good. Some show promise of becoming really great. One whom I have particularly in mind is Neville Brand, known primarily for his fine stage ability."

"He appeared with me in a shocker-type show called 'Ride with the Executioner' on my TV programme. We thought him a very exciting find."

TV CAN HELP

Miss Wyman had been in a position to judge the crop of

younger actors because she acts, directs and produces. She had interviewed Brand and then was in the show with him.

"When he was up for consideration for the part, we borrowed a print of 'Riot in Block 11' to observe him," she said. "Well, I figured I'd see a few minutes of it and decide then and there, but he did so well I sat through it."

Miss Wyman's big activity in television has been her own anthology type of programme which she has been putting on for the last half year. Other newcomers to TV of whom she is proud include Jack Kelly, John Baragrey, Betty Lynn and Sally Brophy.

"The claim that television has depleted the ranks of motion picture actors is all wrong," she said. "And, not only that, but I'd like to point out that some actors may be made great through television—and then turn out some great performances for motion pictures."

If at first you succeed, try something else anyway, seems to be the policy of Richard Whorf.

It's hard to classify him because he's an actor one month, a director the next and then a producer. And he is an artist and designer at various times.

It's not encouraging to those of us who stick at the same task, but Whorf's just a talented guy in the theatrical business who can switch jobs whenever he wants to—and with success.

"Today I'm a producer," he said. "And why not? I don't want to act and direct all the time. A person can get in a rut if he stays with one job too long. I like to bounce around from one aspect of show business to another. It keeps me refreshed and a part of every section of the business."

Whorf's latest bouncing around is at Warner Bros. where he's producing "The Burning Hills," starring Natalie Wood and Tab Hunter. However, this doesn't mean he'll get in what he calls a rut by producing another film right off the bat.

SCENIC DESIGNER

Whorf isn't one of those theatrical persons who have a definite preference based either on a first love or on superior competence in one department. He began on the New York stage, but that doesn't mean he yearns to return to it. "It all depends," he says.

His initial appearance behind the Broadway footlights was in 1926 with Miriam Hopkins. Until 1940 he acted, directed and produced, participating in and with a total of some 50 plays in the East. Co-workers included Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Ruth Gordon, Orson Wells and Imogene Coca.

The next year he began acting in pictures and in 1944 tried directing. Since then he has been working in various capacities in films, on the stage and in TV.

TRAINER FINDS DRUG

MARK AFTER RACE

ASCOT HORSE 'NOBBLED'

By JOHN RICKMAN

A well-backed racehorse which ran badly at Royal Ascot is now thought to have been "nobbled." A mark which looked as if made by a hypodermic needle was found on its shoulder.

This is the second case of suspected "nobbling" that has been reported to me.

The other week the French trainer Alice Head reported that he thought a filly he ran at the royal meeting—Kahira—had been "got at."

She started a hot favourite for the Queen Mary Stakes in which she was well beaten running far below her best form.

The new case concerns a horse ridden by a jockey of integrity.

"GET CONSULTED" When the trainer found the mark on its shoulder he called in a leading veterinary surgeon who confirmed that it may have been made by a hypodermic

"It is impossible to say if this horse was got at," the trainer told me. "but it looks very much like it to me."

Earlier this season the Jockey Club officials were alerted by other cases of suspected nobbling and they are proceeding with their investigations.

Scotland Yard has also been consulted on the subject.

Several good horses have run very badly when expected to win this season. Their performances have caused their trainers considerable anxiety. The possibility of nobbling has been very seriously considered. In this category come the 2,000 Guineas winner Gilles de Retz, who ran very badly in his next race and Abeyona.

Hollywood. One other point about Whorf—he figures that if things suddenly get rough, he can return to his first occupation. "I'm a scenic designer, you know," he said.

Virginia Gregg is an actress who looks mighty attractive when she shows up for a radio part but usually looks as if life gave her several swift kicks when she appears in motion pictures or on TV.

It's a comparatively rare audience which is permitted to see that Miss Gregg is really on the pretty side and resembles very strongly a happy human. Most of her roles call for what is known trade-wise as de-glamorisation. Her latest is no exception, but it does demonstrate her continuing versatility.

Now she's a hard-working waitress and slum worker in Allied Artists' "Crime in the Streets." Her preparation for the role was typical of her attitude about her work.

"True, I've never lived in a slum or worked as a waitress," she said. "I knew what I meant to be tired, I guess. Well, to get things right for this part, my clothes were aged and soiled with about five special substances to give the right effects."

MANY ROLES

"I rubbed and scuffed my shoes against a curb till I liked them. Then a darning lacquer was sprayed on my hair—made it look drab and frowzy. I used just a line of lipstick under my eyes for make-up to make them look very weary."

Miss Gregg added to her generally fatigued character by carrying bags full of groceries to make her arms sag—she could have used lightweight, padded bags—and then deliberately limited her sleep so she would seem genuinely tired.

Miss Gregg went through similar preparations for a drunk role in the film, "Drag-net." She went to the trouble of losing some weight for that one.

"I looked as if I'd lost several of week-ends," she recalled.

Miss Gregg has had quite an assortment of roles. She has been in nine "Drag-net" TV shows and many major TV productions, and her present radio work includes the part of Betty in "One Man's Family."

"I'm not exactly typed," she said. "Unless it's as a woman."

If a lot of actors—and actresses—look advice presented by one of the world's greatest dramatists, they'd probably be much better off, according to John Derek.

The advice comes straight from Shakespeare, and actor Derek thinks it would be good for all aspirants at least to know about it. Its application is not restricted to professional life either, he said.

"It's at the end of Polonius' speech to his son, Laertes, in Act One, Scene Three, of 'Hamlet,' if I recall correctly," Derek said. "And I think I do, because I just looked it up."

"Anyhow, Polonius says: 'This above all, to thine own self be true, 'And it must follow, as the night the day, 'Thou canst not be false to any man.'"

"I think it's superb, and I do my best to follow it. And from what I've seen locally, it would be a boon to lots of people."

Derek thinks honesty is the essential quality which is uppermost.

BE YOURSELF

"If a young man interested in becoming an actor asked me, I'd certainly tell him to be honest with himself and with others," he said. "I'd tell him to say and do what he believes and not what he thinks he is expected to say and do. Peace of mind is one of the best rewards that can come from this."

Derek thinks insecurity makes young actors say things they really don't feel like saying. He went through a period of insecurity, although he now is working in Paramount's "Leather Saint" after finishing a good role in "The Ten Commandments." This insecurity made him say certain things in an effort to please.

"Few people really live the way they want to," he said. "They're too concerned about what others think. So, they wind up living not by their own code but by someone else's. 'I've learned that the successful person in many businesses, including this one, isn't necessarily a happy person. And I've also learned his success isn't always lasting.'—United Press.

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COMMUNISTS WATCHING THE ARGENTINE SITUATION

By Douglas Clark

Buenos Aires, July 9.

The attitude of the Communists to today's political scene in the Argentine is causing observers here to recall a comment by a Latin American statesman a few years ago that the danger of "Peronismo" lay not so much in the former Argentine dictator's neo-Fascism itself but in the fact that it might pave the way for Communist penetration into the very heart of Latin America.

The statement seemed not so much what might happen during General Peron's tenure of office, but what might follow in Argentina, once he ceased to be President.

General Peron got into power because he gave the mass of the Argentine people a form of home-made Socialism which they had never known before. He established diplomatic relations with the Russians because he deemed it politically expedient to strengthen his bargaining power with the United States and the Western world. At the threat of going over to the other camp, he signed a trade agreement with Russia in 1953 providing for a \$300,000,000 trade movement each way, and in 1955 he invited the Russians to hold a trade exhibition in Buenos Aires.

SHUNNED

At the same time he shunned Argentine Communism. He closed his newspapers and would not let them hold meetings. In fact, he regarded them as political adversaries, and was able to get along very well without them.

Yet the Latin American observer was able to see that Peron, the avowed enemy of Communism (at any rate when it came too close to home) might unconsciously be preparing the way for the Communist when he was gone.

The military revolution which overthrew him left the Peronista Party without a leader, and without a party—because one of the first things the revolutionary authorities did was to round up the Peronista Party leaders and declare the party illegal.

No doubt upmost in the minds of the present temporary rulers of Argentina is the fear of how the labouring classes, the bulk of Peron's "shirtless ones," will vote when free elections are held. In fact, it is probably the fear that is making the authorities play for time in calling for elections.

As long as they are for a bid for the reins of government, the country's traditional political parties themselves are restraining their natural desire for early elections because they want time to be able to win away the popular vote.

In their efforts to steer the country back to the ways of democracy and to fill the nation's coffers, the revolutionary authorities are finding it necessary to curb the many extreme demands of labour. In spite of the efforts of the authorities to explain that many present restrictive measures are a natural consequence of ten years of pillage and mis-government, they are finding it difficult to curb a half to inflation, and still retain popular favour.

CO-OPERATION

The traditional political parties, the Radicals (Liberals), Democrats (Conservatives) and Socialists, are working with the present authorities in the hope that by so doing they will lend a hand towards the earliest possible return to a Republican Constitutional form of government.

But in following a course of co-operation with the temporary authorities, the political parties inherit the criticisms and brickbats that are the lot of all "disciplinary" governments.

By virtue of the support it gets from most of the political parties, the present "caretaker" Government enjoys many of the advantages of a coalition government—without actually being one.

At the same time the political parties suffer the "slings and arrows" that come to a party in power—without enjoying power in their own right.

Against this odd political background the only avowed opponents to the Government have a clear road ahead. That is a natural opening for the Communists. The reward is too tempting to be passed up—that of being the only ones openly "against the government"—that of offering a political roof over the heads of exiles and Peronists.

Some observers claim to see the Communist influence behind some of the labour unrest that has become manifest. The members of dissatisfaction over the Government's moderate ten per cent wage increases for the public workers were fanned by the Communists and fellow-travellers who no doubt have also contributed their share into working workers and employee groups into recent strikes and threatened strikes.

In the international field the present Argentine authorities are at a disadvantage in dealing with the Communists, because their platform is based upon a return to "free trade" and "friendship with all."

The Russians appear to be wasting no time in following up the lead given them by General Peron when he invited them to stage their first industrial exhibition. They are offering the cheapest automobile on the market, the Moskvitch, which sells for £175, and also are offering machinery, tools and equipment from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

At the same time they have started a "cultural campaign" through the medium of "cultural centres" and Russian films.

In the domestic front, while giving the traditional political parties time and opportunity to rally the mass of Argentine voters, the provisional authorities are ready to call a halt to Communist expansion, if it becomes too dangerous, by banning the party.

In announcing recently that the Government did not feel such a drastic step would be necessary, President Pedro Aramburu showed faith that the country's workers had learned a lesson from Peron's quasi-Communist essay in politics and would give exaggerated political formulas a wide berth at the next general elections.—China Mail Special.

Javelins in Service



These three Delta-wing Gloster Javelin fighters are shown in Royal Air Force Squadron formation. The Javelin is specifically designed to seek out enemy bombers by day or night under any weather conditions, is gradually superseding the old night-fighter. It has recently passed into squadron duty with the RAF.—Express Photo.

SAGA OF AFRICAN MOTORIST

Kampala, July 9.

A series of events which followed a police chase of a car near Kampala in October, 1955, have just had their sequel in court at Kampala when an African motorist Dizaya Mwanga, was sent to prison for two months on a charge of reckless driving.

The incidents occurred shortly after the Kabuka of Buganda had returned to his country from nearly two years' exile in Britain, an event which produced high-spirited celebrations throughout Buganda.

Mwanga was first seen driving his car in what police witnesses described as a "zig-zag fashion" at high speed. Three motor-cycle police followed him and

tried to stop him; but each time the car drove off the road and round the block turned by a motor-cyclist placing his machine across the road.

Under Arch

Next, Mwanga drove under a ceremonial arch which was being erected to welcome back the Kabuka, and scattered the people who were gathered under it.

A little further on the car drove into a herd of cattle at high speed, injuring a young bull which had to be destroyed. Then Mwanga entered a small African village, where he shouldered to the local people that he was being followed by the police.

The villagers blocked the road, pulled the policemen from their

motor-cycles, took away the machines and rode off.

Later, with the help of the local police, the missing motor-cycles were recovered, and the policemen escaped with nothing more than a loss of dignity.

Mwanga, however, disappeared, and efforts of the police to trace him were unsuccessful until he was found six months after the incidents.

Admitted

In court, he admitted the offences of reckless driving, failing to stop after an accident, and failing to report an accident.

In addition to his two months' imprisonment on the first charge, he was fined a total of £7 on the other two charges.—China Mail Special.

EIRE CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH INCOME TAX

By Michael MacDonagh

Dublin, July 9.

If ever Irishmen kept their fingers crossed, they are doing so now. For politicians of all parties in Eire have been campaigning to do away with income tax—and there is a chance that they may succeed.

At present, nobody would say the chance is more than a slight one. But even if income tax is not abolished altogether, there is every possibility that before many years are out, the system will be radically modified.

The campaign to reform the National Tax system in the Republic has been going on for some years. Three years ago, the Government set up a Committee of Inquiry into Taxation on Industry. In its report which has just been issued it recommended certain reliefs for industry, but it also made some sharp comments on the system of direct taxation generally.

Mr Sean MacEntee, a member of Mr. de Valera's Opposition party, and a former Minister for Finance, said that it was time to consider whether the stage had not been reached, when income tax had become detrimental to continued economic development.

Income tax, he said, was essentially a tax on production; it discouraged people from working as hard as they might. For this reason, it was fundamentally unsound.

Mr Sean Lemass, a former Minister for Industry and Commerce, said that the Opposition would "strongly support" a general review of the system.

A Deterrent

Among other things, it said that income taxation in Ireland was neither broad nor general in its incidence, and there was an unequal distribution of the total burden over the different sections of the community.

"It is no longer a simple tax, levied at modest rates. An increasingly formidable volume of legislation and case law adds to its complexity from year to year."

"The present burden of taxation is, in our opinion, a deterrent to industrial expansion." The Government, too, has made it clear that it is concerned over the effects of the present system. In his budget speech, the Minister for Finance, Mr. Sweetman, promised to set up a Commission of Inquiry into Income Taxation.

In the budget debate which followed, members of all parties welcomed the proposal.

Desirable

He said there was a growing volume of opinion in favour of the view that tax on income should be replaced, if possible, by some system of taxation on expenditure.

In theory, it was desirable that a person should be taxed on the basis of what he spent, rather than on what he earned.

He expressed the view that there was an urgent need to encourage saving, and it seemed wrong to tax income which was saved at the same rate as income which was spent. He said, as a result of high taxation, there was an enormous increase of absenteeism from work, when earnings reached a certain point.

The Minister for Finance, in reply, said that he would, as promised, set up a Commission to inquire into the taxation of income.

He suggested that the Commission should consider the possibility of abolishing income tax altogether. But, he warned, anyone who expected results from the Commission in less than two years, would be a "super optimist."

Needless to say, taxpayers are one hundred per cent behind the proposal. All newspapers welcomed it. One paper, the "Irish Times," described the system of income tax as "anachronistic," and repeated the argument that it was a "tax on production."

"The point at which it manifestly becomes a tax on production has been reached in Britain long since, and has played its part in creating chronic inflation; the same result, on a reduced scale, can be observed here," it said.

The system retarded production, discouraged thrift and set a wildly disproportionate burden on one section of the community.

27 Per Cent

Many of those who advocate reform, have emphasised that the main burden of income tax falls on the wage earner and salary earner.

It is estimated that the number of salary earners in Ireland paying income tax is 70 per cent of the total body of taxpayers.

Before the war, salary and wage earners paid about 18 per cent of the total income tax collected. They now pay 27 per cent.

In addition, the increased reliefs which have been granted to taxpayers since the war, have not been in proportion to the deterioration in the value of money.

The position of the middle section of taxpayers has steadily got worse in the last 15 years, as it has in many countries.

The aims of those who want to reform the present system are to give relief to this section of the community; to ease the burden on industry so that it will be encouraged to invest and expand; and to make it worth a man's while to work harder for more money.

Many Occasions

Nobody has yet put forward any concrete proposals as to how an alternative system would operate. But when the Commission of Inquiry meets, it is not likely to be without ample and expert advice and guidance.

Many of the country's leading economists have been advocating reform for years, notably, Professor George O'Brien of the National University of Ireland, who, as a member of the Senate (Upper House) has raised the matter on many occasions. Professor O'Brien is the country's most distinguished economist.—China Mail Special.

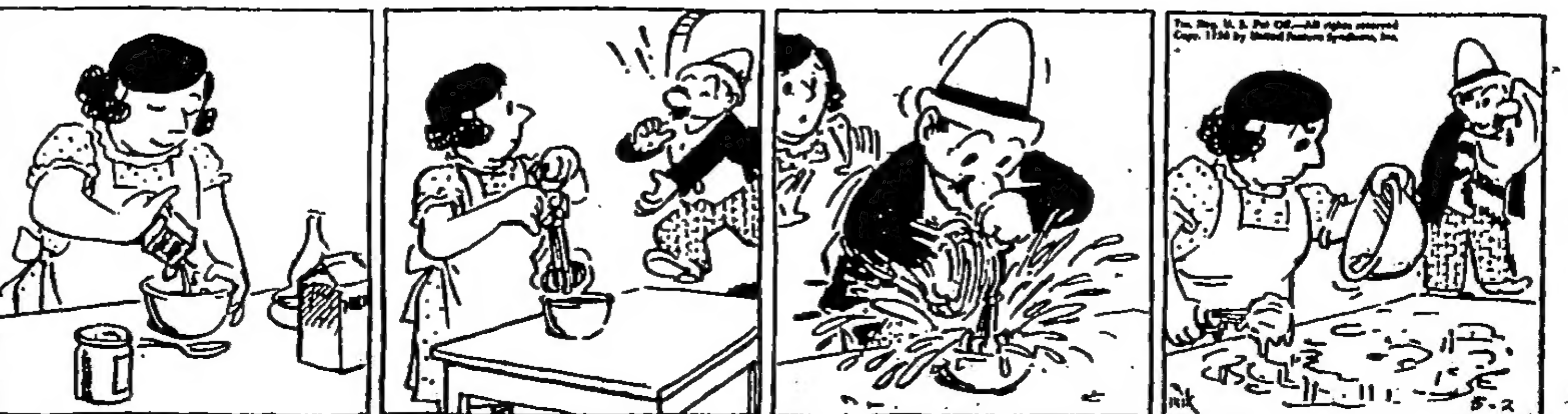
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

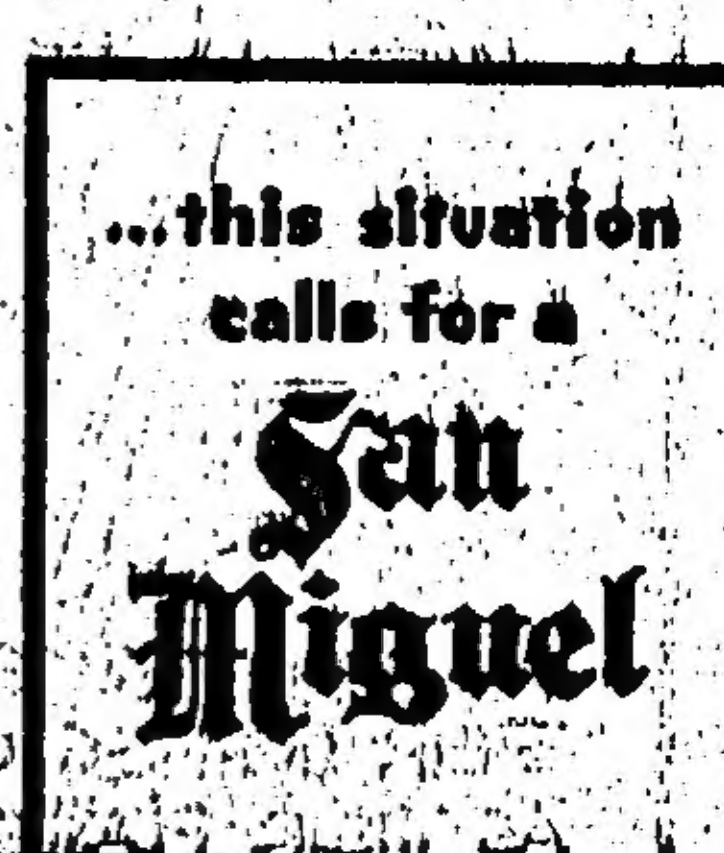
By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCIAL SECTION

Coal Board Pegs Prices

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, July 9.
The No. 1 RSS rubber futures contract today closed 25 to 40 points lower with sales of 102 contracts.

The standard contract closed 10 to 50 points lower with sales of 105 contracts.

Closing prices:
No. 1 RSS

July	33.54
Sept	32.00-10
Dec	29.70

Standard contract
July 33.54
Sept 31.00
Dec 29.70

Speculative selling on the terminal market pointed up the lower trend of London-Singapore and the continued indifference on the part of domestic consumers.

Shipment offerings were moderate and averaged about 1/4 to 3/4 cent over the local market.

Spot No. 1 RSS was quoted nominally 33 1/2 cents a pound.

SINGAPORE

The market sagged during the morning on certain amount of July liquidation, but in the afternoon there was moderate trade support and market gradually regained what it lost since opening. Futures:

No. 1 rubber July	90 1/2-90 3/4
Aug	90 1/4-90 1/2
Sept	89 3/4-90 1/4
Oct	89 1/4-89 3/4
Nov	88 3/4-89 1/4
Dec	88 1/4-88 3/4
Jan	87 3/4-88 1/4
Feb	87 1/4-87 3/4
Mar	86 3/4-87 1/4
Apr	86 1/4-86 3/4
May	85 3/4-86 1/4
June	85 1/4-85 3/4
July	84 3/4-85 1/4
Aug	84 1/4-84 3/4
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Feb	81 1/4-81 3/4
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Apr	80 1/4-80 3/4
May	79 3/4-80 1/4
June	79 1/4-79 3/4
July	78 3/4-79 1/4
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Oct	77 1/4-77 3/4
Nov	76 3/4-77 1/4
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Dec	-64-0
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The first and only pen ink that dries in 10 minutes. It is the only pen ink that is waterproof, permanent, and never fades. It is the only pen ink that is safe for the skin. It is the only pen ink that is safe for the clothes. It is the only pen ink that is safe for the furniture. It is the only pen ink that is safe for the car.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

New York, July 9. The mother of kidnapped Peter Weinberger made a second attempt to meet the purported abductor last night, police revealed today. The attempt failed.

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Street, City of Victoria, in the Co

George HUTCHINSON for and on
Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham
Ave. of Hongkong.

"Yes, he's taking me out to eat, but you know how Billy is with his money—it might scare him away if I ordered a big expensive dinner!"

Midnight, God Save the Queen
Close Down.

The Chief Justice said that the slight discrepancy shown here in regard to the colour of the gown and possibly even the shape of the gown was such that any reasonable jury, no

No rainfall was registered by the Water Authority.
